

**Wreck of the Ship Powhatan.**

By last night's mail we received full details of the loss of the ship Powhatan, Captain Myers, (of Baltimore,) and crew, with three hundred and eleven passengers, on Long Beach, on the night of the 10th inst.—We subjoin the following:

**Statement of Captain Jennings—Interesting Interview with Captain Myers during the Gale.**

On Saturday the wind blew with great violence from the northeast. The sea ran very high all day, and I supposed that there would be many a wreck along the coast from Barnegat to Egg Harbor. On Sunday morning I observed a ship of about 900 tons thumping on the bar about one hundred yards from the shore. I immediately sent those men who were with me to the Government station house, distant about six miles, for the life car, mortar, and other wrecking apparatus. During the day the ship's decks were crowded with passengers, and when the surf ran out I could get within seventy-five yards of the vessel, which I found out to be the ship Powhatan, of Baltimore. Captain Myers, on her voyage from Havre, to New York. The surf ran mountains high. Indeed I never saw such a sea in my life.—Several persons now began to be washed overboard.

Captain Myers hailed me through his speaking trumpet, and asked me for God's sake to try and save some of those who might happen to wash ashore. I told him I had went down the beach to where the bodies came on shore, but found them all dead, and it was no use trying to save them, as they were all drowned before they got half way to the beach.

Captain Myers asked me just before this if any aid would soon reach them. I said I hoped so, as four men had been sent down to the Government station for that purpose.

Captain Myers again called out to me to save any of those who might be washed ashore alive. I replied that I would see to it, and went down about two hundred yards on the beach where the bodies were being washed on shore. Women and children came on shore first.

The vessel then lay E. S. E., and had shifted from the N. E. Her foremast was gone at this time. I suppose she lost it before she struck on the bar. About 5 o'clock, P. M., on Sunday, the ship keeled over to windward from the shore. The sea then, of course, made a clean breach over her, and passengers began to be washed off in great numbers. The sea running mountains high, and completely hiding the vessel from my view, I could no longer hold any communication with the captain. I never saw him since.

The main and mizzen masts soon went by the board, and bodies appeared floating in the surf in great numbers. Some twenty-five dead bodies, mostly women, came on shore, about a mile south of the wreck.

About dark the sea rose to a great height, and one large wave fully a hundred feet high, struck the unfortunate vessel, and in one moment the hull was scattered into fragments, which tossed wildly through the surf. The shrieks of the drowning creatures were melancholy indeed; but I could render them no aid, as the sea ran so high I could not get near the unfortunate people. In a few moments all disappeared beneath the surface of the water, except a few fragments of the wreck. Never did I see such a sight in my life. Never do I remember witnessing such a dreadful gale or such a high running sea.—In many places it made complete breaches over the island, and carried no doubt, many a poor fellow into the bay behind it.

The men got back the next morning from the Government station house with a life boat, mortar, and the usual wrecking apparatus, but it was too late, as all on board the ill-fated Powhatan had perished—not one remaining to tell the fearful tale.

None of the crew or officers of the vessel came ashore, which is rather a curious fact; but I think they will be found some ten or fifteen miles further down the beach.

The luggage and portions of the wreck lay scattered along the beach. I have collected all the valuables I could, and have found some money (\$80) in a money belt belonging to some of the passengers. The friends and relatives of the deceased can have all

the necessary information regarding the effects of those drowned, by inquiring for me at Manahawin, New Jersey.

Capt. EDWARD JENNINGS,  
Wreck Master.

All along the shore for ten miles was scattered the remnants of the chests and trunks of the passengers, many of them having names inscribed on the lids and sides.—Feather beds, cooking utensils, empty casks, and pieces of the vessel were to be seen on every side. Letters of the dead were scattered here and there, and bibles and prayer books lay glistening in the sun, and the whole desolation presenting a melancholy and heart-rending scene.

A letter dated Absecon, April 20, says: "One of the women found was about twenty-eight years of age, of handsome features, and apparently an American. The clothing of another of the victims, about twenty years of age, showed her to belong to the wealthy class of Germans. She was a beautiful looking creature, even as she lay in death. On her fingers she wore two rings—one plain, and the other having a heart attached to it. They were marked 'P. S.' and 'B. S.' 1854."

Among the bodies is a man who was apparently one of the officers of the vessel.

About fifty bodies have been taken to Smithville for interment. Most of the people here are afraid to touch them, which leaves the work for a few to perform. A number of the women and children washed ashore had nothing on but their night clothes. One interesting little girl, about eleven years of age, was in her bare feet; her right eye was knocked out, and the right side of her face was black and blue. A little boy, about eight years of age, came along side of her. His face was swollen up to twice its natural size. A man, apparently a sailor, who came ashore at the same time, had his skull broken. The bodies had the appearance of having been dashed against the wreck.

A report from Little Egg Harbor states that a German was picked up there alive.—He had been delirious ever since, and of course we cannot get any information from him. We have just received a report that the captain and mate of the Powhatan have been saved on Long Beach. Several of the dead bodies on Brigantine beach are reported to have been robbed.

A dispatch received in Baltimore yesterday states that two hundred and fifty bodies have been washed ashore. Several of them were found ten or twelve miles from the scene of disaster.

The Powhatan, it is believed, had no cargo on board. She was owned in Baltimore, jointly, by Messrs. Alexander Brown & Sons and Captain William Graham, and was insured, it is said, in that city and Philadelphia. Two large pieces of her hull lie on the beach, also, a large portion of her waist, and the starboard side of her quarter, in which is lodged an iron tank that fitted in her run. Some of the ship's papers came ashore in the captain's deck, and were sent on by the resident magistrate, signed Peckworth, to the consignees in New York. She was loaded with iron for ballast, which is the reason, probably, why her bottom has not come ashore.

GENERAL SCOTT.—The Journal of Commerce of Thursday says:—"We yesterday had the pleasure of an interview with this veteran Chief. His massive frame is still robust and vigorous, and he appears capable of encountering the hardships of another war, if necessary. He lives in handsome style on twelfth street, convenient to his business office, the 'Headquarters of the United States army,' where, with his Aids, he is constantly engaged in the discharge of his responsible duties."

Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt, after having delighted the Berliners and benefited the charities of that city in the early days of March, was to leave on the 19th upon a tour through Stettin, Munich, Frankfurt on the Maine, Cologne, Brunswick, Bremen, and Hanover, at all of which places it was her intention, to sing. On the 10th of April she was to be at Copenhagen to take part in the three grand sacred concerts which are always given in that city in the Church of the Saviour during Passion Week.

**The Trial of the Wards.**

The correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing from Elizabethtown, Ky., where the trial is progressing says:

Matt. F. Ward is on trial. He is in very feeble health and looks miserable. One of his legs is all shrunk up with rheumatism, he looks thin, pale, with a hectic flush on his cheek. In addition he is now suffering from a severe pain in his head, to which he has to apply wet cloths while in the court room.—He has evidently slept on no bed of roses for the past few months. His wife has evidently shared his sorrow with him in the jail, and sticks by his side in the court room, with unmistakable marks of anguish stamped on every feature of her countenance.—Judging from her appearance, she is full as miserable as Mrs. Butler, since the melancholy event which sent the husband of one to the grave, and of the other to the jail.

The entrance of the Ward family into the court room, yesterday morning, was a most touching scene. The sobs of the ladies brought tears into the sternest eyes. All the associations were the most melancholy, whether we consider the cause, the result, or the past and present condition of the parties.

But four witnesses have as yet been examined. They were all boys in the school, and testify to the same general facts—that Matt. F. and Robert J. Ward came in and inquired for Mr. Butler,—that Butler came out of his recitation room and advanced towards them,—that Matt. F. made some inquiry of Butler, and Butler asked him into his room and he would there explain,—that Ward refused to go, and said the matter must be settled there,—and after one or two more questions and answers, Ward called Butler a liar,—that then Butler raised his arm and made a step towards Ward, at the same time Ward fired a pistol, Butler fell immediately,—that Matt. Ward drew another pistol, and Robert J. Ward a knife, and cried, "stand off,"—that the Wards then went out, Butler arose, staggered a few steps, was assisted by the boys to a dwelling near.

This reveals the point on which the defence will rest—self-defence. The raising of Butler's arm will be construed into an attack against which Ward had a right to defend himself.

FOREIGN ITEMS.—An important sally was made from Kalafat, and a sanguinary engagement of 4 hours' duration took place. The Russians were routed and pursued some distance. The Turks purposely left a passage for the Russians to Hirsova, then blocked them in, and attacked them in the rear. After a hard fight, half of the Russians were cut to pieces, and the rest crossed the Danube. 3000 French troops arrived in Constantinople April 5th. The declaration of war by England and France caused much excitement in Turkey.

Hanover sides with the western powers. All the minor German states, except Bavaria, do likewise, and will support Austria in forcing Prussia to declare herself, should the subject come before the federal Diet.

The Independence Belge announces that a treaty of permanent alliance, offensive and defensive, had just been signed by France and England, independent of the present war.

SPAIN.—Soule has received instruction to demand reparation for the Black Warrior affair. On the 6th the Spanish Government gave the needful apologies, and full recompense, besides blaming the Captain-General of Cuba for his conduct.

CHINA.—The Russian Mission had apparently succeeded in its mission to Japan. A Russian steamer arrived at Shanghai from Mangiski on the 10th.

The Emperor of Japan had consented to negotiate, and had sent ministers to treat with the Russian Admiral. The Japanese ministers report that they would undoubtedly open their ports but required time.

DEATH OF TWO EX-SENATORS.—Ex-Senator John Davis of Massachusetts, died at his residence in Worcester, last week, of bilious colic.

Nehemiah R. Knight, Governor of Rhode Island from 1817 to 1821, and Senator in Congress from 1821 to 1841, died in Providence on the 18th.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—We have received from the President of the World's Industrial Exhibition in New York, Mr. P. T. Barnum, a circular imparting the gratifying intelligence that he is engaged in extensive arrangements for re-opening the Crystal Palace on the fourth of May next, and that it is entirely relieved of all pecuniary embarrassment. Two circulars over his name appear in the New York papers, one addressed to the directors and another to the exhibitors. In the former, it is announced that several eminent horticulturists will add a new feature to the display by the contribution of rare plants. The Dutch government have contributed a large variety of articles from Japan. The foreign agent of the association sends word that in consequence of the unsettled state of the European Continent, the number of costly paintings and valuable chef d'œuvres in sculpture ready to be forwarded is unusually large.—Arrangements are being perfected for the purchase of a collection of admirable copies of all the celebrated statues of the Antique—a model of the city of Venice, carved in wood, is also to be added. Musical societies and bands have signified their desire to contribute to the eclat of the affair. The plan of exhibition will be altered in some respects—one feature now mentioned is the grouping of all articles belonging to a single class together, from whatever quarter they may come. More extended facilities for operating machinery will be provided; telegraph and mail stations are included in the arrangements; and understanding has already been had with railroad and steamboat companies for bringing persons to the exhibition from distant places at a moderate charge for fare.

We are glad that Mr. Barnum is at the head of this exhibition. He is precisely the man to make it succeed and to redeem it from the effects of the bad management which has heretofore characterized it. Let him reduce the price of admission, and make it, what it should have been from the start, one of the "popular institutions" of the day.—[Buff. Republic.]

A Washington correspondent writes to the New York Express, that a singularly valuable work has been added to the Congressional library, in the shape of a complete file of the London Gazette, from 1656 to the present time. This is the only complete file in existence and was obtained through Rich & Sons, of London, the English agents of the library. The Royal Library of Great Britain made several ineffectual attempts to obtain this work, but the prize was borne off by Brother Jonathan. The Gazette has been, for 200 years, the official journal of the British Government, and in it were first published all civil, military and naval appointments, resignations, deaths and dismissals—all bankruptcies, proclamations, ordinances, and dispatches from military and naval officers in command on foreign stations. The history of the whole civilized world for the last two centuries, in which England has borne so important a part is contained in this journal. There we find the original record of the battles of the Boyne, Blenheim, Fontenoy, Minden, Ramillies, Quebec, Bunker Hill, Saratoga, Yorktown, and Waterloo; and the great sea fights of Camperdown, Aboukir, St. Vincent, Copenhagen, Trafalgar, and Navarino. The deaths of Wolfe, Brown and Nelson—the appointments and promotions of Wellington, Moore, Smith, Pigot, Beresford, Cathcart, and other heroes whose names will be readily suggested to the reader. It may be supposed such a document would be welcome to our Libraries, as furnishing a graphic and continuous history of the last 200 years. It will prove an invaluable reference to all future historians, and we hope it may be placed in a room not liable to destruction by fire.—[San. Reg.]

The Dublin Nation has quite turned upon its old friend John Mitchell. It says:

"His brain appears to have been turned, his heart hopelessly malcontent in exile, and he sees the world again only to scoff and sneer and make it echo with his egotism.—Eight numbers of his paper still leave a doubt whether the writer is merely a little insane, or a good deal possessed of a devil."